

Table 1. Continued.

Curculionidae:

Rhynchophorus palmarum (L.), det. CWO, (SN 888); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Sternocoelus ? sp., det. DRW, (SN 2007); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Pseudomopsis sp. nr. *inflatis* LeConte, det. DRW, (SN 2007); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Hymenoptera**Chalcididae:**

Brachymeria sp., det. JAH, (SN 535, 844, 908, 911); parasite of *Hyalopsila* sp.

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Scientific Note

DISCOVERY OF *UROCTONUS MORDAX* THORELL IN WASHINGTON, WITH NOTES ON HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION (SCORPIONIDA: VAEJOVIDAE)

Only one scorpion species has been previously known to occur in the state of Washington: *Paruroctonus boreus* (Girard), first recorded by Exline (1931. Pan-Pacif. Entomol., 8: 84). *Paruroctonus boreus* is the most widely distributed scorpion in North America and occurs from Arizona north to British Columbia and Alberta (Gertsch, W. J. & M. Soleglad. 1966. Amer. Mus. Novit., 2278: 1–54). At least two more scorpions range north from California into Oregon: *Hadrurus spadix* Stahnke, which reaches Idaho and eastern Oregon (Williams, S. 1970. Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 87: 1–62), and *Uroctonus mordax* Thorell, common in California and southwestern Oregon (Gertsch, W. J. & M. Soleglad. 1972. Bull. Amer. Mus. Natur. Hist., 148: 547–608). In 1986, *Uroctonus mordax* was collected in two Washington counties. These specimens, which belong to the subspecies *U. mordax mordax* Thorell (Hjelle, J. T. 1972. Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 92: 1–59), are deposited at the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington (UWBM). The records are as follows: WASHINGTON.

KLICKITAT Co.: S of Husum, hwy 141, 168 m, 45.786° N, 121.496° W, 1 female, 1 juvenile, 11 Apr 1986, R. Crawford. *SKAMANIA Co.*: Cave Basalt Lava Flow, 396 m, 46.073° N, 122.227° W, 2 males, 3 May 1986, C. M. Senger & K. Aubry; Cave Basalt Lava Flow, 421 m, 46.078° N, 122.224° W, 1 male, 3 May 1986, C. M. Senger & K. Aubry.

The female from Klickitat County was in a burrow under a stone at the edge of a recent clearing in seral mixed woodland of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco, *Pinus ponderosa* Douglas, and *Abies grandis* (Douglas) Forbes. The males from Skamania County were taken under 20 cm diameter stones and a log on moss covered basalt in a lava flow forest of 50–55 yr old *Pinus contorta* Douglas.

Most previously published Oregon records of *U. mordax* are from the southwestern part of the state, but there is one (Gertsch & Soleglad 1972) about 15 km SE of the Husum site in Washington. A broader distribution in northern Oregon is shown by unpublished records from Clackamas County (UWBM) and Crook, Hood River, and Multnomah counties (California Academy of Sciences). The Washington populations are apparently not disjunct except in that they are separated from Oregon populations by the Columbia River. These first records from north of the Columbia provide evidence that this river has not been an effective dispersal barrier for scorpions.

In Washington, numerous records (UWBM) of *P. boreus* are all from semi-arid areas with precipitation of 20–75 cm. In contrast, most collections of *U. mordax* are from forests (Hjelle 1972); Gertsch & Soleglad (1972) stated that “Mesic habitats in foothills or mountains are favored locations [for *Uroctonus*], and no species occurs in desert or xeric situations.” The Oregon localities of *U. mordax* are in mesic areas with annual precipitation of 50–220 cm (climatic data: Ruffner, J. A. [ed.] 1985. *Climates of the states*. Vol. 2. Gale Research Company, Detroit, Michigan). In Washington, the Husum locality falls within this range (precipitation about 140 cm), but the Cave Basalt Lava Flow localities receive precipitation of about 320 cm; this may be the wettest site at which scorpions have been taken in western North America. Because the Cave Basalt lava is young (1900 years), it is highly permeable, which may reduce negative effects of this high precipitation on scorpions. Most water sinks rapidly to the water table, giving the surface some characteristics of a drier habitat, including *Pinus contorta* forest in a climate where the chief forest trees are *Pseudotsuga menziesii* and *Tsuga heterophylla* (Rafinesque) Sargent.

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